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"Really Wholesome Confectionery."—Lancet

ST. JOHN'S WORKS, LONDON, W.C.

No. 10,896 號六十九百零八零年一月 日二十一月一十八年十月二十日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1892.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

第十三月二十英年

PRICE 2/- PER MONTH

Hong Kong Daily Press.

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The YOST is the most
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It has no troublesome ridges.
It is built entirely of steel and is the strongest
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Business man, any part of the World.
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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to "Daily Press," only, and special business matters to the Manager, or to the General Agent.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Advertisers who do not receive their copy which was not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until compensated.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN BORN, of German Steamer "PREITO," IS NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS, etc., entreated by Officers, Engineers, and Crew of the said Vessel. Hongkong, 20th December, 1892.

THE MARINBURG FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR.

In consequence of the letting of this Company's Business as a going concern and the removal of the Business and Money to other premises—the whole of the remanent of valuable Stock of this Company's well-known

FURNITURE, TAPESTRY, PLUSHES, HARDWARE, GLASS, MARBLE, and UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS will be offered for Sale privately at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Any length of Covering Fringes, &c., will be cut and Patterns Books sent for inspection.

SALE FOR 14 DAYS ONLY FROM 9AM OF JANUARY, 1893.

Offers are invited for a portion of the Valuable Woodworking Plant, which is nearly new and in first class order, of which particulars will be sent on application.

The Stock of Machinery may be seen at the Company's Factory, 125, Wan Chai Road (near No. 3 Police Station), any week from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. (excepting from 12 to 1) upon application on the Premises to

A. SMITH,

Manager.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1892.

W. POWELL & CO.

BALL ROOM & EQUIPMENTS.

GENT'S DANCING PUMPS,

GENT'S SILK SOCKS,

GENT'S EVENING TUES,

GENT'S KID GLOVES,

GENT'S SWIMMING OPERA HATS,

&c., &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1892.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Steamship "SUNGKIAH."

Captain Dodd, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passages apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1892.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMoy, and TAMSWUL.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORTEN."

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st January, 1893, at 10 A.M.

Passage apply to

VAPRAK & CO.

DOUGLAS, Agents.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1892.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES,"

Captain Lapage, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1893.

For Freight or Passages, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1892.

FOR TOKYOHAMA AND KOBE

THE Steamer

"PHRA NANG."

Captain Weston, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1893.

For Freight or Passages, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1892.

2450

FOR SINGAPORE AND KOBE

THE Steamer

"YARRA."

Captain Weston, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1893.

For Freight or Passages, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1892.

2450

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

THE Steamer

"SAIGON."

Captain Weston, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1893.

For Freight or Passages, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1892.

2450

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TEUFEL."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Goods of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for removal from Craft or Godown on and after the 6th January.

Cargo undelivered after the 6th January will be subject to Rant. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 6th January.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1892.

2450

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DILIGENTIA."

Lodge of INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held on THURSDAY,

the 6th JANUARY, 1893, at 8.30 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1892.

2450

TRADE MARK

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
CROSSES,
HEADSTONES AND COLUMNS
in Stock.
Prices moderate. Work Promptly Done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY

CHOCOLATE CREAMES, VANILLA,
PRALINES, SUGARED ALMONDS,
BURNED ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,
TURKISH DELIGHT, PARISIANS, etc.,
etc., etc.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES,
ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAM-
SON, GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAW-
BERRY, PLUM, etc.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S
BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK,
and EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
in great variety.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS
ALMONDS, and FIGS.

FANCY BOXES:
A large and varied assortment of
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

NEW YEAR CARDS
ENGLISH, JAPANESE, and CHINESE.
A splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS
A large and well assorted Stock.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column
will be acknowledged by name.
Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but an indication of good
faith.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have
appeared in older papers first will be inserted.

Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 30TH, 1892.

It is rather a curious coincidence that when the first tribute mission from Burmah to Peking failed due to Mr. O'Conor, who negotiated the Convention, should just have returned to Peking and that Lord Rosebery, under whose instructions he acted, should again be in power at the Foreign Office. Between them they made a woful mess of the matter and it seems almost like a Nemesis that it should fall to their own lot to straighten it out again or bear the unpleasant odium of establishing a precedent humiliating for Great Britain. A very interesting history of the negotiations which led up to the signing of the Convention is given by the *Rangoon Gazette*, but it is curious that our contemporary should have fallen into the error of supposing that the mission was to be a quinquennial instead of a decennial one, a point on which it seems no help for it to submit to the humiliation of sending the tribute mission from Burmah as agreed upon and put the best face possible on such a very sorry business.

Established a protectorate over that country and still recognise the authority of the Viceroy of the King of Annam, whereas Great Britain annexed Burmah out and out and incorporated it as an integral part of her Indian Empire.

How came Lord Rosebery to make the mistake he did? The answer to this question is very concisely given by our Rangoon contemporary, and for much of what follows we have to express our acknowledgment to that journal. At the time of the annexation of Upper Burmah there prevailed in diplomatic circles at home a wild and unreasonable dread of the view China might take of the annexation. It was thought that we might be harassed as France has been in Tonkin by hosts of Black Flags, pirates, and other freebooters, rigidly or wrongly supposed to be backed by the Chinese Government. The Chinese Ministers at Peking, seeing that Lord Rosebery was really in a state of panic, determined to make the most of the opportunity to get what they could. In past generations Chinese troops had overrun Burmah on one or two occasions, and occasional formal missions had been sent subsequently by the Kings of Burmah with presents to the Emperor of China. In Peking these presents were called tributes; in Burmah it is doubtful whether they were acknowledged as such. Anyway, China's claim to suzerainty was of the most shadowy and unsubstantial kind, and had the demand been met with a firm refusal from the first it would never have been pressed. But Lord Rosebery was in a fright, and the Marquis Tsien, seeing this, began to open his mouth very wide and to make very large demands indeed. He started with the preposterous demand that China should take over Burmah down to the Shweli river, including the important trading centre of Blang. This, of course, meant giving up to China not only all the debatable borderland of rough mountains and wild tribes, but also a strip of admittedly Burmese territory, as well, to the actual possession of which China had not the shadow of a claim. This was too much even for Lord Rosebery to swallow, but he had not the courage to meet this demand even by a flat refusal, so he compromised with the Marquis Tsien and telegraphed to Mr. O'Conor, then Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, to find out what the Chinese authorities really did want, and why they could be most cheaply pacified into acquiescence. Mr. O'Conor found out that the Chinese knew nothing of the Marquis' demand; they had never heard of the Shweli river, and were at heart supremely indifferent to what happened in Burmah. They did, however, owing some interest in the continuance of the tributary mission from Burmah and still more in the mission to Tibet which Mr. Culman MAGAULAY was then actively preparing to carry out. Lord Rosebery was bent on securing quiet for the moment, so he conceded the two points the Chinese officials cared about, agreed to postpone questions about Tibetan passports, and promised that the Buddhist Archbishop of Mandalay should go on in ten years to Peking. On the other hand, the Chinese agreed to postpone the delimitation of the frontier, and the claim for a slice of Burmah, down to the Shweli river, was shelved. Practically Lord Rosebery did just what many a man in more humble circumstances has done; he secured present ease by drawing a bill on the future. His bill now is overdue, and by a piece of fine judicial juggling he is again in the place of Foreign Secretary and has to meet it himself. Our contemporary suggests that the raising of the question at this particular juncture may possibly be due to a perception on the part of the Chinese that a Liberal Government would be more pliant than a Conservative one.

All events the question has been raised, and unless Mr. O'Conor can settle with the Chinese otherwise we will next year see a tribute mission from a British dependency doing homage at Peking. It will be interesting to note how the British Minister will discharge the duty of chaperon on the occasion—for he can hardly ignore the presence of the mission or be indifferent to the treatment accorded to it. Presumably it will make its appearance in the Hall of Tribunals As a matter of course, and the strange proceeding will be duly set out in the *Peking Gazette* for the regulation of the official classes in China. It is true that practically the mission means nothing, but both in Burmah and China a meaning may, and in the last named country almost certainly will, be read into it unfavourable to the prestige of Great Britain. As to our position in Burmah the Convention is quite unequivocal, the second Article reading—“China agrees that in all matters whatsoever appertaining to the authority and rule which England is now exercising in Peking. On the other hand, the Chinese agreed to postpone the delimitation of the frontier, and the claim for a slice of Burmah, down to the Shweli river, was shelved. Practically Lord Rosebery did just what many a man in more humble circumstances has done; he secured present ease by drawing a bill on the future. His bill now is overdue, and by a piece of fine judicial juggling he is again in the place of Foreign Secretary and has to meet it himself. Our contemporary suggests that the raising of the question at this particular juncture may possibly be due to a perception on the part of the Chinese that a Liberal Government would be more pliant than a Conservative one.

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